WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

The Combat Thickens. All around, the lines of the enemy are drawn closer and all around, the lines of our defenders are strengthened and their forces concentrated. The days of battles have come. The order has gone forth, and not from

Magrader alone, to " attack at once and furiously."

Skirmishing on the Southern Peninsula of Virginia, likely to be changed into a heavy and fearful battle :-Desperate fighting in the valley of Virginia, where the Confederate forces rolling back upon themselves gain strength soon to turn upon their assailants : -- North Carolina, where the question remains still undecided, whether Burnside is to advance inland upon Goldsboro', and the railroad, or turn round and attack Suffolk, and of course Norfolk, and the Navy Yard and Richmond. A few days ago, even, it did seem as though Burnside's programme was to advance by way of Goldsboro' to Raleigh. Very recently different indications have been observed, which lead to the belief that the inroad upon Newbern is only to be used as a diversion in part, and part as a centre around which treason may rally, and from which the poisonous infection of treachery may be disseminated, spread abroad. It appears now to be the indication that the main strategic movement, in a military point of view is to be made not through Pamlico, but through Albemarle Sound. This may be or may not be so. A report to which we are inclined to attach some inportance, represents the Federal force last week between Newbern and Fort Macon as forty-five thousand, and they say they are expecting ten thousand This, if true, does not look like abandoning the an advance from Newbern. It may be, however, that this report of their forces has been put affoat by themselves as a blind to keep attention fixed on one place, while they make their dash on another. We doubt not but that the eyes of our Generals are on them.

Whether there is any truth in the surmise that Mc-Chillan in person commands the Federal army in the Peninsula, we cannot say. We incline to the opinion that there is not. There was evidently some discomfigure and no little discontent in the Federal camp when the army advanced one of the coils of the anaconda to Centreville and Manassas and found that it had made its move too late to enclose its longed-for victim. Mc-Clellan would hardly venture to leave his immediate command at that juncture, unless indeed he thought that by striking a blow in the direction of Richmond from Fortress Monroe he might retrieve the credit lost by his being out-generalled on the Potomac side of that city .-We shall soon see what we shall see.

Confederacy, from Chattanooga, Tenn., on Friday night, giving the report that Price had had a severe fight with Sigel, in which he defeated the Federal forces and had pursued them seventy miles. The Confederacy regards the report as pretty well authenticated. No

om the most formidable gun-boat and mortar and pleasant play things, compared with minnie balls.

scderate batteries at Cumberland Gap, and probably newly raised

The great point is now on and near the Mississippi River. There the chivalry of the southwest is making There Johnson, Bragg, Beauregard and Van Dorn lead our forces. Price is in the farther west .-Jeff. Thempson is on his own book pretty much.

The reported battle near Corinth, is we trust true, as God send it! We need it to cheer the drooping, to fix the wavering, to reward the true, and add fresh courage and enthusiasm to the brave. We look anxiously for further details. The report comes straight There is direct telegraphic communication ston. inth to Mobile, and there is no break in the reen Mobile and this place. This report is not, carried seventy miles through the country to VanBuren, last, however, because of its being still unofficial and unconfirmed, and because, in a matter of such great imdisappointed, or indulge in any rejoicings which may our forces. turn out to have been premature.

Corinth is at the point where the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads cross each point on the Mississippi River, which is at Memphis .ther below Memphis, the greater the distance rinth. Any attack on the Memphis and Charles-Atlantic States. The possession of that Road at or West of Corinth, would also cut off the commu. the latter, who, if dispersed or disorganized, will find country, and we trust that a speedy response will be nication by Railroad with the Gulf States. It appears neither guides nor sympathisers among the people of made, and the labor promptly secured and employed .-to us that it would be found to be pretty hard work to | Mississippi or South Western Tennessee. travel by land the ninety or one hundred miles separating Corinth from the Mississippi River.

in the report of a victory having been gained in South Western Missouri by General Price. It keeps coming. It is pretty certain that the New York Herald admits that General Price cut Seigel's army all to pieces on the 21st ult. at Maysville, Arkanzas, and says that the latter was retreating on St. Louis. The "21st" Whether the Herald's statement is true or not is a different thing. If true, it is strange that we have had nothing of it from Favetteville or Fort Smith, Arkatzis, via Memphis. Perhaps communication may be interrupted in some way on that line. We are not aware that any despatches have come through from that section as late as the alleged battle.

A letter dated Springfield, Missouri, March 21st, is published in the Cincinnati Commercial, which speaks of a battle then imminent, as Price had been heavily reinforced. A large train of ammunition left Spring. field for Curtis' camp, on the night of the 20th, urgent dispatches having been sent by General Curtis for it .-Three pieces of Federal artillery, which had been disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, and had been sent to Springfield to be repaired, were ordered back immedi-- ately, and were sent, although they had not been in Spring field an hour. These, and other evidences, pointed to another and more desperate conflict as then near the New York Herald, that a great battle, resulting in a | too, is a good selection. decided Confederate victory, has since occurred.

Of the disaffection in some of the Kentucky regiments in the Federal army, there can be no doubt, and as little of the fact that the Lincoln troops in Tennessee were becoming much demoralized, even before their late of subscription from \$6 to \$8. It never was published the hope of the nations, understood by christians as defeat, which we may be sure will not help them much. at \$5. .

last Sunday on the confines of the three States of Ala- forced to make the attack. Owing to the fact that bama, Mississippi and Tennessee. That it was a complete and glorious victory we all feel assured, for we details come in slowly. Some of our cotemporaries will, have the testimony of "the peerl as Beauregard," whose no doubt, give immensely interesting surmises, and senslightest word is a word of power to the Southern people, whose name seems allied to victory, whose very dences of their immense enterprise. This is a sort of presence gives confidence of success.

mander in much of both battles. Would that we could ries could contend. carry out the parallel by adding that, in this case as in As the field was evidently stubbornly contested, the

A private dispatch was received by the Atlanta, Ga., killed on their side and on ours, must result either from have been forced. a great difference of system, or from the operations of a

loss much greater on both sides than it was at Manas-Island Number 10 is still attacked and still defended. cope, was even better armed and equipped than that enemy had at the beginning, to twenty thousand at the After days upon days, and even weeks of the most terri- which poured out from Washington under McDowell, close, and these demoralized, stripped of their stores, am-North Western Lincolndom could turn out, | zation and discipline, having been drilled and practiced | formidable. But this calculation is very vague. Other the fortifications still hold the river, and the loss after for months, seasoned in skirmishes and contests, flushed Federal prisoners say, or are represented as saying, all is not equal to that sustained in a random skirmish with recent and numerous successes, and made up of that Buel's force South of the Tennessee River is, or of pickets. It requires this and similar facts to be wel! Western men inured to toil and danger. Some of our | was on Sunday, one hundred and twenty thousand men, pondered by our people. The real danger of being hit troops too were tried veterans, but as a whole they must and that Buel himself had not yet crossed. He would by a shell thrown from a great distance, is a trifle great- have been more newly raised than those of the enemy, probably reinforce the enemy considerably. This too er than that of being killed by lightning. So purely but still mostly veterans compared with those, we had is rather vague, but it is evident that thirty-five thouaccidental as to be regarded as a visitation of provi- at Manassas. Why, at the time when the battle of Ma- sand does not begin to measure the enemy's forces in the hey make a devilish noise, but they are safe nassas was fought, neither North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, nor Arkansas, had been more than two number limit the consequences of the engagement. It The Federals have not yet been able to force the Con- months in the Confederacy, and their regiments were all is pretty evident that the fate of both the great armies

attacks made upon him and the slurs cast upon his sensitive and ardent temperament, and that he went into | ville, into the shade. this battle with a desperate determination to do or die,

is evident that the defeat was indeed a total one, a com- doubtful like that from the battle at Elkhorn, on Pea- plete rout, which cannot be without its influence not point of view. It will have a tendency to encourage and that Jordan is a hard road to travel and sent thence to Memphis. We mention this matter | the true men of Kentucky and Tennessee to renewed exertion; it will excite hope in those who live in portions that have had to bend before the storm. It will hands to be employed on works deemed necessary for portance, we cannot afford to raise any hopes that may overawe traitors in those sections that are still held by the public safety. Good care will be taken of them.

But with the Tennessee River open, of course Halleck | 75 cents a day. It is evident, however, that the combat indeed thick- and Buell can bring down heavy reinforcements. If ad, East of Corinth, would only cut off Memphis and hostile to the Federals, will ensure the destruction as they possibly can. or capture of a large portion of the defeated forces of Agents will wait upon the planters in the Cape Fear

arms, ammunition, artillery and artillery stores, provisions and other things, will be found of decided value It somehow strikes us that there may be something and will help to make up for Donelson and some other. No doubt the number of prisoners which have been or will be made, must prove to be enormous. Nearly al stragglers will fall into our bands. Tennessee is up be-

General Grant, the same who so pompously insisted at Fort Donelson, on an "immediate and unconditional be a mistake. The former statement was the surrender." was in command of the Federal forces .-Buel came up after the defeat.

from Corinth to Mobile. Also from Corinth to Chattanooga and Augusta, which accounts for the prompt and almost instant transmission of intelligence.

The Forty-sixth Regt. N. C. T. We learn that the above regiment has been organized by the election of the following Field Officers :-

Colonel .- E. D. Hall.

Lt. Colonel.-Wm. A. Jenkins. Major .- Mitchell.

The forty-sixth is a very fine regiment, and will, no doubt, do good service under its gallant Colonel, who tiles. This is a most convenient way of doing things. has proved himself, as Major of the seventh, to be no The man who appropriated his wares ready made, could carpet knight. He has won his spurs and has a right undersell the man who only took the material, so the to wear them. Lieut. Col. Jenkins was formerly Attor- story says. ney General of this State, is a gentleman of ability and courage well qualified to discharge efficiently the duties of the position to which he has been called. Of Major

The Wilmington, N. C. Journal, has raised its price of subscription from \$5 to \$8. Charleston Mercury, 7th inst.

THE Federal Army, at the time of the recent battle, We are without particulars of the great battle fought a ems to have chosen its own position, since we were sationize them off for facts, and glory thereupon, as evi-

thing we do not understand. But the victory is dearly bought that deprives the From private dispatches published in some of our country of the services of the pure, the wise, the able, Southern and South Western exchanges, we should the steadfast and tried soldier and patriot, Albert Sid- judge that the battle was fought some five or six miles ney Johnston, who fell, leading on his men to victory ;- from the Tennessee River, in a broken and wooded secwhose name will go down to the latest posterity allied | tion of country, favorable for, and in some measure dewith the glorious achievement of the 6th of April, 1862, manding independent action in the different corps of an who, in his death, gave the noblest evidence of the spirit army, though of course in subordination to one general that had controlled him through life, and who, dying as plan or idea. We captured the enemy's camp and all a soldier would wish to die, best answered his snarling and garrulous detractors in Congress and through the press. All honor to the christian soldier and gentleman; all honor too, to the brave men whom he lead into oners, is purely conjectural, or at least we have received the thickest of the fight, and who with him foremost no positive statement, nor can we find any in our exfighting fell. In many a home "there is a voice of changes. As at a comparatively early period in the wail, and woman's eye is wet, man's cheek is pale." conflict, two thousand prisoners had already been taken It is true that we have as yet heard little of this and sent to the rear, it is reasonable to suppose that great contest which may be called the Manassas of the when the tide of battle had more decidedly set in our West, but we note some points of resemblance between favour, the number would be very largely increased, t and its glorious predecessor. Like Manassas, it was probably two or three fold, possibly more. The only fought on Sunday. Like Marassas too, it was fought thing standing in the way of our reaping the fullest on our side by Generals Johnston and Beauregard; and, fruits of our victory, was the proximity of the battle of our doing so in this issue We will do so to-mor- New Orleans, having had a very adventurous trip by cident. We believe Col. Clarkson commanded the as that battle, so in this, Beauregard was second in field to the river, teld as it is by their steam gun-boats row : rank, yet circumstances made him virtually the com- mounting guns of a calibre with which no field batte-

that, both of our cherished leaders were safe and ready loss on both sides must have been heavy, but how heavy to fight other hattles for their country. That in the we cannot tell. We presume that the enemy had 'ew future as in the past, we could point to the illustrious or no entrenchments, as no doubt the object of our mak- stituted the undersigned a Special Committee on the trio,-" Beauregard and the two Johnstons!" We ing the attack at the time we did was to prevent his subject referred to them. must take the bitter with the sweet, but it is still bit- entrenching and strengthening himself in a position The loss of mon like these is no common loss, and the fore the disparity of loss in the beginning of the battle constructed as promptly as may be possible; and great slaughter of our leading soldiers leads to the re- was not so greatly against us as it might otherwise have it is therefore of vital importance that we should flection that our Generals are too prodigal of their lives, been had we been forced to attack the enemy after time We know how much we lost at the great battle at Pea | the necessity of storming defensive works, or at least Ridge by the death of McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack. carefully selected positions where cannon have been zens of Wilmington, it was How it disorganized their commands and wrested vic- mounted. It the victory is decisive and the defeat betory out of the very grasp of Van Dorn and Price. comes a rout then the greatest less falls, almost as a We cannot but believe the statement which asserts that matter of course, upon the flying army. It is thus that, of Safety in furtherance of the proposed work. with the most accurate weapons, with the longest ranges is about equal on the part of the conquerors and the tic citizen of North Carolina to come forward promptly and fitted with telescopic sights, whose vocation it is to conquered in most combats, the former losing heavily and liberally in aid of its speedy accomplishment. shoot our officers, especially our best known Generals. in their efforts to force strong positions, the latter losing Communications to either of the undersigned will The disparity between the Generals and other officers still more heavily in their flight after their positions

Large estimates will be made, but if the killed of the regular organization for the purpose above referred to, enemy amounts to three thousand, we may fairly put their wounded at seven thousand, which would give ten No doubt the fighting was more stubborn and the thousand as the number put hors du combat. If five thousand prisoners were taken this would reduce the sas, for the army with which the Confederates had to thirty-five thousand, which General Prentiss said the while it was infinitely superior to that army in organi- munition and batteries, can hardly be regarded as longer vicinity of the late battle-field, nor will the rout of that

of the Mississippi valley, that of Buel on their side and We are not without fears that General Johnston, of Johnston on our side was trembling in the balance, brave and firm and wise a man as he was, allowed the and that on Sunday night it turned decidedly, overwhelmingly in our favour. I'he consequences of this character and courage to influence too far a naturally battle will throw Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and Nash-

The battle was commenced by the portion of our to risk his own life, perhaps too freely and too reckless- army under General Hardee. All our Generals behavly, and possibly he did do so, goaded by the stings of ed with the utmost bravery. General Breckinridge had such wasps as Foote and others of the Tennessee dele- two horses killed under him and his clothes were shot hickles. gation, who, if the truth were to be plainly told, are not off him, a private dispatch to the Atlanta Confederacy fit to clean the shoes of such a man as Albert S. John- says, but he was unburt. A report is abroad here that General Polk had been killed. He was in the thickest the offender or offenders be of ill-fame, or unable to pay From the later dispatches received this morning, it of the fight, and it is not impossible, but it is very

Apparently all is not gold that glitters. The Feder-Ridge, in Benton county, Arkanzas, which had to be only in a military but also in a what we may call political als have found that they are not quite out of the woods

and good rations allowed and wages paid at the rate of

We admit that this is an uniavorable time for getting ens, and that between now and the first of May the they had at the battle of Sunday last some thirty-five hands, as most agriculturists are either planting or makclash of contending arms will be heard loud and clear | thousand men, they have of course abundant resources | ing ready to plant, but we would beg all our planters to draw upon. This, however, can only enable them to on the river and away from it to reflect that while make some stand to cover the retreat of their routed planting, they cught in all prudence to think about host, which was no doubt the flower of the Western gathering. It may depend upon the promptitude with Corinth is about ninety miles from the nearest army of the Federals. Beauregard, Bragg, Polk and which labor can now be got for the public work, whethother Confederate leaders have also an ample reserve er they or the enemy shall gather the crops now to be within striking distance, and will push forward the pur- planted. This ought to be a a sufficient motive to insuit which, being through a country friendly to them duce all to spare as large a per centage of their force

> Now is not a time for tenth-way measures-for sending It is quite probable that our trophies in the way of thirty hands, when three hundred are needed and called

The New York Herold of the 21st ult. contains a vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

here, and having many friends and relatives in Wilming- we lought until dark. ton, and surrounding country, viz :- Isaac Northrop. Jr., and George E. Pritchett, taken on board the Eugenia Smith and sent to Key West.

We have not received any other particulars, and state time. the above for the information of the friends and relatives We are informed that there is now a telegraph direct of these gentlemen who may not have heard of their misfortunes, or who, failing to hear anything from them, might be subjected to the painfulness of suspense and be led to fear that even a worse fate had befallen them.

CONFEDERATE COLLECTORS .- The Confederate States have agents going round to collect bell-metal to be con verted into cannon. These agents collect the material out of which the cannons are to be made. The army arms etc. of the Mississippi seems to have gone this week into the same business, but they collect the cannon ready made, and even insist upon having the cartridges and projec-

Bethel, Manassa and Shiloh.

It is a little remarkable as we heard remarked yesterday, that the scenes of three of the most noted battles at hand, and give some color to the report published by Mitchell, we know very little. We presume that his of the present war and of the most brilliant Confederate victories should bear such solemn and impressive scriptural names as those which stand at the head of this notice. And the most solemn and significant of all is that given to the battle of last Sunday, being that by No. The Wilmington Journal has raised its price which the Hebrew prophets referred to the coming one, pointing to our Saviour.

We take the following from the Lynchburg Republican of the 5th. We find nothing later, and no othe

Further Reports. The Orange train arrived here at 11 o'clock last night, and passengers by it report that gentlemen direct from staunton yesterday morning, say that Colonel Ashby, after fighting the enemy Wednesday at Woodstock, fell back fighting as he retreated to the main body of General Jack. early on Thursday morning the enemy advanced and attired slowly and in perfect order, the enemy following him position they occupied, our men being protected by has ily constructed earthworks, the Yankees having to advance through a narrow pass, exposed to a raking fire of artillery though we may say that our informant expressed no doubts

The Gun-Boat Fund.

We would call attention to the annexed prolication of the committee specially appointed to take this mat-

The Committee of Safety of the Town of Wilming ton, to whom the citizens of Wilmington in public meeting assembled referred all matters connected with the construction of one or more iron clad gun-boats or floating batteries for the defence of the entrances to the Cape Fear River and the Coast of North Carolina, have con-

The means of defense indicated, whether by an iro clad gun-boat, or by an iron-clad floating bat South of the great bend of the l'encessee River. There- tery, to meet the impending exigency, should be

O. G. PARSLEY, A. J. DEROSSET, WM. A. WRIGHT. Wilmington, April 9th, 1862.

RAIN.-It commenced raining last night, and it appears to have kept on at it all night, and it is raining while we write, and it appears inclined to persevere in and the savage hordes encountered by Mungo Park and raining just as long as it pleases.

Perhaps this is an April shower, but if so, it is a very well-grown one. It is linked wetness long drawn out. According to the best estimate that can be made, the damp has penetrated about half way through to the that falsehood and blackest treachery marked all their antipodes, and during the coming summer vast springs | dealings with us; and those of your readers who follow will break out in unexpected places in China and other countries who know us not .- Daily Journal, 9th.

of the above company to form part of Col. Edmonston's good mother tongue. We now refer especially to a Cavalry battalion. A good chance is here offered for active service in a favourite branch of the army

Small Pos in Robeson county. Action of the People. WHEREAS, Small Pox has made its appearance in Robeson county, N. C., near Lumber river and adjacent to vicinconvention assembled, do enact the following Sanitary Laws: ces of a state of war, on our plea of neutrality, and in-1 That every boat, canoe, or other water craft for con-

veying on the waters of Big Swamp and Lumber river, from to Princess Anne, be forthwith removed, or so secured as Lincoln. 2. That so much of the covering of Ivey's Bluff bridge,

across Lumber river, be removed as will prevent any passing of persons with horses, carriages, or other riding vefrom Columbus county, across the waters of Big Swamp and Lumber river, towards the infected region of country.

jail for thirty days. And for the second offence, the punishmen' will be the infliction of thirty-nine lashes on his, her, or their base-backs, under the direction of the Home duced, subrosa, by the Editor of a suspected paper, to

dred lashes. The former shall be further liable to such imprisonment as the Home Guard may order. traffic, during the prevalence of the Small Pox, within fifteen miles of said ivey Bluff Bridge: Provided, this shall not prevent his selling Ardent Spirits when ordered by the Physician attending patients infected with said disease: spirits for his patients, shall have attended a regular Medi-

cal College at least one session. 6. All persons in, near, around, and beyond the district of country infected with said disease, are most respectful'y re- Ohio, intending to land at Catletsburg, Ky., 150 miles until the disappearance of this dreadful scourge. Persons at the mouth of the Big Sandy river, which stream disrega ding this entreaty, will be conducted across the waer of Big Swamp or I umber River, after receiving thirtynine stripes, by the officer in charge. A repetition of the ginia, (or that portion now under Pierpoint's rule as offence will be visited with double punishment: Provided, the State of Western Va.) We went along "merrily this section shall not apply to citizens of the Burnt Islands, as a marriage bell" until we arrived at Ceredo, three miles unless Small Pox shall exist there, then, and in that event

this law shall apply to them in like manner. Ordered, that the foregoing proceedings be forwarded the Wilmington Journal for publication. HAYNE- LENNON, Chm'n.

The Great Battle in New Mexico. Captain I. C. Stafford, of Houston, Texas, writes to

the Houston " Telegraph " as follows: CAMP VAL VERDE, N. M. Feb. 22, 1862. E. H. Cushing, Dear Sir : have good news for

list of vessels and prisoners recently captured by U. S. fight was opened by Capt. Pyrom, commanding detach- under the command of Col. Zeigler, a man famous for Neither was that road scouted on Sunday, or that night.

At 9 P. M., we charged the batteries, placed near was dark and black as pitch. Our watch was a lonely tice was taken of the firing of the pickets. About ten the river and took them. The enemy done some of the one, not even a star to keep us company, and we lister minutes afterwards the enemy planted their guns in sight, tallest wading across the Rio Grande you ever heard of. ed with breathless anxiety to the passing and repassing and within one hundred yards of Col. Jackson's head-

drowned many of them. Our torces were commanded by Col. Thos. Green, Sibley having been unwell for days previous. Our loss is about 30 killed, and some 60 to 80 woundwounded. We captured 8 pieces of cannon, small

bury their dead, which was granted. Our force engaged numbered 1200 to 1500, theirs 5, 000 regulars, Mexicans, Pikes' Peakers, etc. I do not believe any harder fought battle has taken

Maj. Lockridge, of the 2d Regiment was killed lead ing our charge. He was a brave and noble officer .-Capt. Van Hoeval, of our side, was also killed. The enemy retreated to the fort, some two miles distant, and we have them housed there now.

sure-we have the whole country. We are encompass- stove. Whaley was put in charge of a quondum friend, ed about Fort Craig, and have cut off all communication from above. None in my company are killed or wounded.

In baste, I. C. STAFFORD. Capt. Co. C., Baylor's Reg't. LATER.

Personal Experiences in Idacoladom

The Pirate trials, after much difficulty in empaynel

ling a jury, came off, and for many days " dragged their on's army, stationed at a pass called the Narrows, and treated to the cold shoulder by many of the fraternity. Speculation was rife, and the general belief was that the tacked Gen. J. in his position, but were repulsed several times with heavy loss. They, however, succeeded in opening an o'd and long unused road, barely passable, which around the position occupied by our men, and which out by the arch rebel-Davis-either we had a govern at long taw, and we had a very narrow escape from a minhad not been sufficiently goarded, when Gen. Jackson rement or we had not, and now was as good a time as nie ball, while we stood on the guard of the boat; it came any to prove it. The jury, however, could not be starved out at four bundred killed and wounded. We had none into unanimity, and were finally dismissed, standing, we was going to peg away at us. We met on boats pour. killed and only some five or six wontded. The great dis- believe, 7 for and 5 against conviction. In l'hiladelphia, parity in the losses of the two armies is attributed to the the city of brotherly love, a "pirate" was brought in guilty, but up to the present time we have never heard of his execution, or indeed, of his having been sentenced. string. We shall now bid adieu to Gotham, hoping fury, but that the folks from Ohio burnt down the next of its correctness. Where General Jackson will make a that the next we hear of her may be per facor of the stand is not known, but all seemed to have confidence in the Virginia. We thought now that we had been so well old hero, and no doubt but he will yet signally defeat the in- fleeced, we had nothing to do but get home the best was confiscated long ere the time we write of. Many way we could, little dreaming of what was held in re- of the gallant 60th Va., now among us, came from this serve for us; it was now well on in October, and we region, and we had lately the pleasure of spending a were pretty confident of reaching home in November. In short time with some of the officers, who know Jenkins New York we could glean no more information of well. He is now in the C. S. Congress. During this any practicable route than if we had been in Guyandotte affair several women and children were ter in charge. We desired to offer some remarks upon Crim-l'artary. We beat up every conceivable source slain, but whether during the confusion incident to a this subject now, but the hour at which the publication of information, and summing it up, found the total of the committee came to hand precludes the possibility amounted to just nothing. Consul Muir, after a 24 ment we could not discover. Each side accused the days' journey, via Bowling Green, had just arrived from other, but we are charitable enough to ascribe it to acflood and field, especially the former. At the New York | Southern cavalry, and baving accomplished this job he Consulate, based on Mr. Muir's experience, we were retreated along the Great Kanawha, probably joining strongly dissuaded from attempting to pass the lines, Floyd, who was then falling back from Cotton Hill. and were shown dispatches from Lord Lyon's, where, in cases somewhat similar to our own. Seward had nositively refused permission to pass the Federal lines, for the purpose of visiting any of the insurrectionary States, upon any pretext whatever. The passport system was then in full force, and no one was allowed to enter or umns, to acknowledge the receipt of forty-one and depart from the U. S. without a Lincoln billet-deux - 45:100 dollars from the Ladies of the Bethel Soldiers' In view of all these circumstances, and of our nation- Aid Society, Duplin County. To our fair friends in ality being rather odious, we determined to proceed at Duplir we would return our profound thank, and we all hezards, bearing no credentials, nor any scrap to do assure them, that with grateful hearts we will ever identify us, trusting to a kind Providence and to our remember the many acts of kindness we have received ascertain without delay whether the nec-ssary means own address. Although our experience can add but at their hands. can be procured. Contributions for this purpose are little to the general knowledge of the entire unrel ability which belong even less to them than to their country, had been allowed him to fortify his ground and strength- earnestly solicited. Should the amount contributed not and utter mendacity of the Northern press, we cannot and to their army. We shudder to think what might en his position. The attacking party, even if victorious, be sufficient, or should any unforeseen contingency prehave been the result had Beauregard also have fallen. generally loses heavily int he beginning of a battle, from vent the commencement of this work, the sums tendered cember went the rounds. An article appeared purportwill be returned to the respective donors. Among the ing to have been copied from the "New Orleans Delta." resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the citi- noticing the return of Consul Muir, and regretting that quirer," writes to that paper as follows: this once popular man had, by his open'y avowed Union sentiments, rendered himself obnoxious to the communi-State are requested to organize Committees to solicit con- ty, and going on to state that he had been insulted and ributions and otherwise to co-operate with the Committee abused. We, strong in our faith, denied the whole story. We cannot but believe the statement which asserts that the enemy have corps of practised sharp-shooters, armed the enemy have corps of practised sharp-shooters, armed the statement which asserts that matter of coarse, upon the flying army. It is thus that, of Safety in furtherance of the proposed work to the man to desire it; but we were the statement which asserts that matter of coarse, upon the flying army. It is thus that, of Safety in furtherance of the proposed work to the man to desire it; but we were not quite prepared to find the lie so base and black as it turned out to be. We made it our special business when in the British Embassy at Washington, to enquire where Mr. Muir was, and we were informed that after | now; for miles around we have an unbroken view. On a short visit to Washington and New York he sailed direct to England, where he had since remained. We went West to Cincinnati, and there remained some time quietly casting around us to gather up what information we could, and decide on our probable route to were firing the remaining property. A captain, by

> A trip to Timbuetoo, by comparison, seemed easy later travellers-gentlemen-these respected their laws of hospitality in the eating of salt, but the myrmidons of Lincoln proffered hospitality with the intent to deceive and the more effectually to betray. We speak from experience, and not at random, when we assert us through our story, will see that our experience was just the reverse as soon as we got among Southern men -and mark you well, we went among these latter as bare of introduction as we'were among the Federalists. See call for a few more good men to fill up the ranks We carried no "open sesame," relying solely upon a period anterior to our arrival in the Confederacy, when we were either in the Western free States or in the Debateable land. Wandering about, a stranger, we never were molested or annoyed by a Southern rights man. So sure as we met distrust, espionage and annoyance there, we found a Lincolnite. Let those who will seek for an explanation of this idiosyncrasy, we aver it to be the truth, as we shall have to answer for it. We do not car will be a great prize for the regiment into whose Therefore, Resolved, That the citizens of said district, in and did not expect to escape the risks and inconveniendeed we never sheltered ourselves under it, save to avoid Epenelus Griffin's lumber landing, near Bladen county line the taking of that great rebel panacea,—the Oath a la

In Porkopolis, proudly styled "the Queen City," w confess the prospect was anything but encouraging, for all around us daily arrests were being made, upon every and no pretext. Some were sent off to Fort LaFayette, some to Camp Chase, others to the common jail, and some few simply warned off. The "Spencer House was the chief resort of traitors, rebets and sympathizers, and it was, like a favorite cover, hunted carefully over the same, that he, she or they, be committed to our common daily. After forming a dozen different schemes and being obliged to abandon each in turn, we were introtwo Kentuckiaus from Maysville. We have no reason 4. All free negroes and slaves violating the third section to doubt the sincerity of these gentlemen's advice, althese laws, shall receive on their bare-backs one hun- though it cost us our liberty, and nigh our life. It shows, however, how very careful people ought to be in The Confederate Government wants four hundred livey Bluff Bridge, is hereby notified to suspend his liquor tively assured that the only route open, was the Big Sandy, through to where Gene al Marshall's brigade was, at or near Prestonburg; while to our sad experience we found that valley full of Lincoln troops. Not Provided, further, that the Physician ordering Ardent to anticipate, however, we concluded to take this route and procured a horse. Throwing a few necessary changes into our saddle bags, we took passage on the up the river. This is a small town in Greenup county, forms the dividing line between Kentucky and Virbelow Catletsburg, when there came down the river, at "full head on," two steamboats, reporting a fight going on at Guyandotte, some 12 or 14 miles further up. There was a general looking after one's arms, and we

found that our pair of navy revolvers had been stolen nessee volunteers, makes the following statement of the while we slept, and every device was used in vain to re- affair at Union City, on Monday morning last. It his cover them. We began to think we should certainly observations are correct, the surprise of doth the infantsee the fun, and thought the day of our deliverance was ry and cavalry was inexcusable, and the negligence drawing nigh. We were now three boats full of pas- should call down upon all concerned the severest censengers, mostly armed, with a fair sprinkling of soldiers, sure. Mr. M. relates as follows: and on our boat an entire Quarter Master's department, "At several times things looked squally, but we never boats was stoped, and we slowly steamed up the river and Sage in command. The pickets fired upon them, but intended giving up the ship." I have no time to give came to a tie for the night on the Ohio side, some five without effect. As far as known, thirty-two men, inany particulars. Enough to say they fought like tigers, miles below the scene of action. Here we lay all night, cluding Lieut. Fitte, were captured and as a matter of course, we outfought the tigers this most of which time we spent upon the hurrican deck, Firing about the cavalry camp being a usual thing. listening to every sound. We could see nothing, for it notwithstanding a general order to the centrary, no no-Our boys followed them to the bank and killed and of our scouts on the opposite bank. Guyandotte, Va., quarters, supported on either side by their cavalry, conwas, and its ruins are, situated on the upper bank of the sisting of two bartalions. It seems that neither Col. same river name, where it debouches in to the Ohio, and Pickett or Col. Jackson were aware of the presence of was a small thriving town, eminently Southern in its the enemy, until their rifled twelve-pounders were fired feelings. A detachment of Col. Jenkins cavalry, after ed, theirs some 100 to 150 killed, and a great many a very long march, men and horse fasting, made a gala very long march, men and horse fasting, made a gallant dash into this town about 8½ o'clock, p. m., 9th
Nov., and after a brief resistance on the part of the
Federalists they were overpowered. Col. Whaley with This morning a flag of truce came in and asked to Federalists they were overpowered. Col. Whaley, with regiment, when he was met by Major Cole, one of the mesabout 80 of his men were made prisoners, Lieut. Col. Bailey with 50 or 60 were killed, and the rest, to the number of 12 or 14, escaped under favor of the darkness. One old cavalry man, named Turner, jumped the bridge, swam the Guyandotte, got a cance on the Ohio and reached our boat in a state of great exhaustion. He was, after getting thawed and having a good pull of " Monongahela," cool and collected and perfectly unconcerned; he reported himself the only survivor; he was treated to an unlimited quantity of the ardent, and final-Deserters are coming in all the time. One thing is ly he carled himself up to sleep, close by the cabin Capt. Whitcher, and in the neighborhood of Barbourville, when they halted, he slept with Whitcher and escaped during the night. We arrived in Catletsburg several days afterwards much the worse of the wear. and we heard him relate his experiences. Whaley tells the story thus, and so the Northern papers published it. Passengers from San Antonio say it was reported, on the authority of a postscript of a letter received the citizens to hear a celebrated preacher, that the Colothere, that Fort Craig had surrendered at discretion.

unarmed of course, when the citizens, by burning signal lights in certain windows, gave the Confederates notice and they poured in o town 1,400 horsemen strong, and butchered Lincoln's lambs right and left! The ladies were those on whom the chief blame was cast. In this connection we may state our experience of Virginia and Kentucky. Union or Lincoln men we found galore Lincoln women never. Our friends, besides destroying a great quantity of grain, &c., got a valuable lot new Enfield guns amunition, &c. The cowardly Zeigler took deep revenge next morning as we passed, for we now determined going further up to foul our trait-The citizens of Procterville, on the Ohio side and Guyan. dotte on the Virginia, were popping away at each other from our side, and we saw the man, little dreaming he ing down from Point Pleasant and Gallipolis, joining those coming up from Ironton, 3 or 4,000 troops, and then were joined by Ziegle, after the enemy had left of course, who fired balls wrapped in tow and pitch, into the devoted town, burning and leveling it to the ground razing it to its very foundations. A mill escaped their night. Col. Jenkins owned much property here, and we were told, some ten miles river frontage besides. All night surprise, or during Z igle's cowardly bombard

A. G. MOSELEY.

CAMP NEAR GOLDSBORO', March 30th, 1862

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Permit me, through your col

Capt. Co. A. 38th Regiment N. C. T. Evacuation of Centreville and Manasas.

For the Journal.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia " In-HEADQUARTERS REBEL, ARMY. CENTREVILLE, March 11. [Grigsby's House, occupied by Generals Smith,

Johnson and Beauregard.] To day we have rode with Gen. McClellan and his staff to Manassas Junction, and over the memorable battle flelds of July.

The plains of Manassas are really what their name implies. The time was when there were objects which obstructed the range of vision, but they are all gone the hills around are the camps still left, and a column of smoke off to the right indicated that Manassas was on fire. Our cavalry had gone there during Monday night and found the rear of the enemy still there; but they whose side we rode, told us of piles of new secesh clothes. swords, flags, etc.; galloping ahead of the rest we reach-

The sight here cannot be portrayed; the large ma chine shops, the station houses, the commissary and quartermaster storehouses, all in ashes. On the track stood the wreck of a locomotive, and not far down the remains of four freight cars which had been burned to the right five hundred barrels of flour had been stove in, and two hundred barrels of vinegar and molasses had been allowed to try experiments in chemical combinations. Some fifty barrels of pork and beef had been scat ered around in the mud, and a few hundred yards down the track a dense cloud of smoke was arising from the remains of a factory which had been used for rendering up tallow and boiling bones. About a thousand good hides were stretched in a field close by, upon

stakes, and remained uninjured. A car upon the track, which ran to Centreville, a short distance up, had on it the whole effects of a printing office, types, cases, all that is needed in an office; a large lot of paper and a Washington press. The forms had in them blanks for muster rolls and furloughs. The hands it falls. An infantry regiment soon came in and commenced to ransack the tents and remaining stores for plunder and relies, but the printing office remained

THE CRESCENT BLUES. Posted on a door of a log house, where everthing had been abandoned in confusion, was the following notice: To the Gentlemen (?) of the North, the Champions of

Freedom: We abandon these quarters to you, expecting to return in a month or two. Assure yourselves they are not a gift, but are merely lent, with the Scriptural injunction, "Occupy till I come.

We feel constrained to burn our wearing appare with the exception of what will be found as legacies -Our beds and comforts only-for fear of acting treasonably, for by leaving them we would be giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Look out for another Manassas when we meet A RETIRING BUT NOT COWED ADVERSARY, Cresent Blues, La. Vols, for the war.

On searching their cabins (at Blackburn's Ford) the flag of the Company was found by one of the cavalry. It was blue silk, and on it gold letters : "Cresent Blues, Company A."

On leaving the junction we all rode up to Bull Run battle field. The different positions occupied by the d fferent forces were explained by General McDowell They are the same now as when we stood there on that memorable Sabbath. All was quiet through that now peaceful dale. The roar of the murderous artillery, the flash of the musketry, and the groans of the wounded and dying seemed to be still ringing in our ears; but the chirping of the tree-frog, or a solitary bird perched upon a sheltered bush, was all that really

The Stampede at Union City. Sergeant Moore, of company C., 21st regiment Ten-

On last Sunday afternoon, while Cols. Pickett and stores. The steam whistles screamed loud Jackson-whose commands were distinct-were taking you. New Mexico now belongs to the Southern Con- enough to wake the dead, and all was in intense excite- a ride, it was agreed that Col. J. would picket on the ment. Ceredo was a strongly fortified entrenched camp. road leading to Hickman, which, however, was neglect-On yesterday we had a second Leesburg affair. The containing 600 a 800 troops, of Genl. Rosecranz's brigade, ed, whether by Col. Jackson or his officers is not known. ment from Baylor's command, consisting of his, Walk- not fighting. We made sure he would rush to the rescue, The consequence was that on Monday morning the eneer's, Coopwood's, and Frazier's companies, at about but after waiting a long time, not an inch would be my came in on the Hickman road, and not being fired In the list of prisoners are two names well known | 81/2 A. M. And from that time, without interruption, budge. We were very eager to go to the scene, hoping upon they crossed over to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, for a chance to join our friends, but all egress from the and surrounded the pickets of the 21st regiment, Lieut.

The cavalry could not form, being at once thrown into

sengers, and informed that the men were routed and scattered. Another officer also told him that he could not get ten men together. Col. P. endeavored to rally the fleeing men, but finding it useless, he ordered them to follow him into the woods and raily there, but the rout continued in the most perfect disorder, when Col. P. left.

It was stated that the reason why the massengers did not return sooner, was that the cavalry run at full speed the the camp of the 21st regiment, and kept them from deliver ing their messages.

A part of the regiment was pursued by the enemy about three miles. They rallied at Crockett's station, however, and took a train to Humbolt. The remainder reached the latter place by the Middleburg and Trenton road. Our loss was at out fifty men captured, two killed, and three wounded. We saved all our arms, but lost every thing else, baggage, tents, and stores—which latter were

estimated to be worth about six thousand dollars. Capt. Whitmore was in town when the attack was made dressed in citizens clothes, and witnessed the movement of the enemy. After rifling and burning the the camps, they started on their return to Bickman, when he made good his escape. - Memphis Appeal.

Sugar is quoted in the New Orleans market at 23 for common, to 45 for choice yellow, and 75 for white. Molasses is held at 14 to 145 cents; prime re-boiled 17 cents.